

Mercurius Hibernicus:

O R,

A Discourse of the late Insurrection in
IRELAND, displaying,

1. *The true causes of it (till now not so fully discovered.)*
2. *The course that was taken to suppress it.*
3. *The reasons that drew on a Cessation of Arms, and other compliances since.*

A S A L S O

Touching those Auxiliaries which are transported thence to serve in the present
W A R R E.



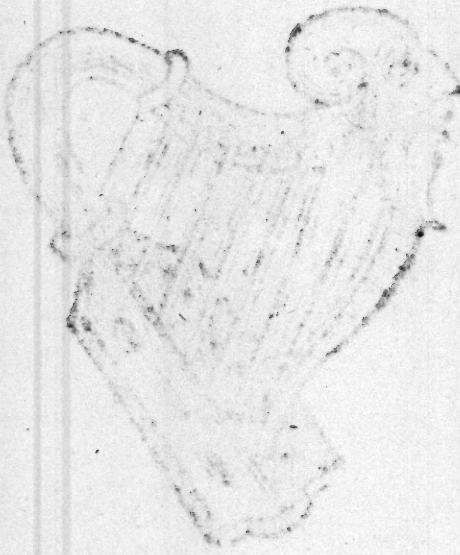
*Patremque
Mercurium blandæ quis negat esse Lyræ.*

Printed at Bristol, 1644.

A Dictionary of the late Institution in
1811 and 1812

1. The first course of it (will now not possibly be
continued)
2. The second course was intended to supply the
deficiency of the first as a Division of Knowledge
and the third to complete the same

Also
Touching those Auxiliaries which are
pointed there to for use in the practice
W. A. R. E.



Printed at Bristol, 1814.

Mercurius Hibernicus,
His Advertisement to the wel-temperd
R E A D E R.

THere is a mongrell race of Mercuries lately sprung up, but I claime no acquaintance with them, much lesse any Kinred. They have commonly but one wecks time for their conception and birth; and then are they but like those Ephemeran creatures, which Pliny speakes of, that are borne in the morning, grow uptill noon, and perish the same night: I hope to be longer liv'd then so, because I was longer a getting, there was more time and matter went to my Generation.

There is a Tale how the true Mercury indeed, descended once in a disguise, to see how he was esteem'd on earth; and entring one day into a Painters shop, he found there divers Pictures of Apollo, Jupiter, Mars, with others, and spying his owne hanging in a corner hard by, he asked what the price of that Pourtrait might be. The Painter answered, that if he bought any of the rest, he would give him that into the bargaine for nothing: Mercury hereupon shaking his white Caducean, flung out in indignation, and flew up to Heaven. Should Mercury chance to descend now from his spheare, I think he would be much more offended to find himself personated by every petty impertinent Pamphleter; yet I beleeve he would not take it ill that Aulicus assumes his shape, nor that the Harp, who owes her first invention to him, should be made now his crest.

To my honourable Friend
Master E. P.

S I R,

IF You please to cast your eyes upon the following Discourse, I beleeve it will afford you some satisfaction, and enlighten you more in the Irish affaires. The alleagiance I owe to Truth, was the Midwife that brought it forth, and I make bold to make choyce of you for my Gossip, because I am

Your true Servant

Philerenus.



Mercurius Hibernicus.

THere is not any thing since these wars begun, whereof there hath been more advantage made, to traduce and blemish His Majesties actions, to alienate and imbitter the affections of his people, to incite them to armes, and enharden them in the quarrell, than of the *Irish* affaires; whether one cast his eyes upon the beginning and procedure of that warre (which some by a most monstrous impudence would patronize upon their Majesties) or upon the late *Cessation*, and the transport of Auxiliaries since from thence. There are some that in broken peeces have written of all three, but not in one entire discourse, as this is: nor hath any hitherto hit upon those reasons and inferences that shall be displayed herein.

But he who adventures to judge of affaires of State, specially of traverses of warre, as of Pacifications, of Truces, Sus-

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pensions of Armes, Parlies, and such like, must well observe the quality of the times, the successe and circumstance of matters past, the posture and pressure of things present (and upon the *Place*) the inducement or *enforcement* of causes, the gaining of time, the necessity of preventing greater mischiefs (whereunto true policy *promethens* like hath alwayes an eye) with other advantages. The late *Cessation* of Armes in *Ireland* was an affaire of this nature; a true Act of State, and of as high a consequence as could be: Which Cessation is now become the *common Subject* of every mans discourse, or rather the discourse of every *common Subject* all the three Kingdomes over: And not onely the subject of their discourse, but of their *censure* also; nor of their *censure* onely, but of their reproach and obloquy. For the World is come now to that passe, that the Foot must judge the Head, the very *Cobler* must pry into the Cabinet Counsels of his *King*; nay, the *Distaffe* is ready ever and anon to arraigne the *Scepter*; Spinstresses are become States-women, and every peasant turned

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ned politician ; such a fond irregular humour reignes generally of late yeeres amongst the English Nation.

Now the Designe of this small discourse, though the Subject require a farre greater volume, is, to vindicate His Majesties most pious intentions in condescending to this late suspension of Arms in His Kingdome of *Ireland* ; and to make it appeare to any rationall ingenious capacity, (not pre-occupied or purblinded with passion) that there was more of honour and necessity, more of prudence and piety in the said Cessation, than there was either in the *Pacification* or *Peace* that was made with the Scot.

But to proceed herein the more methodically, I will lay downe, first,

The reall and true radicall causes of the late two-yeers Irish *Insurrection*.

Secondly, the course His Majesty used to suppress it.

Lastly, those indispensable impulsive reasons and invincible necessity which enforced His Majesty to condescend to a Cessation.

Touching the grounds of the said Insurrection, we may remember when His Majesty out of a pious designe (as His late Majesty also had) to settle an Uniformity of serving God in all his three Kingdomes, sent our *Liturgie* to his Subjects of *Scotland*; some of that Nation made such an advantage hereof, that though it was a thing onely recommended, not commanded or pressed upon them, and so cald in suddenly againe by a most gracious Proclamation, accompanied with a generall pardon: Yet they would not rest there, but they would take the opportunity hereby to demolish Bishops, and the whole Hierarchy of the Church (which was no grievance at all till then) To which end, they put themselves in actuall Arms, and obtained at last what they listed; which they had not dared to have done, had they not been sure to have as good friends in *England* as they had in *Scotland* (as *Lesley* himselfe confessed to Sir *William Berkley* at *Newcastle*) for some of the chicfest Inconformists here, had not onely intelligence with them, but had been of their Cabinet-counsels in moulding the Plot

Plot: though some would cast this war upon the French Cardinall, to vindicate the invasió we made upon *his* Masters dominions in the Isle of *Rets*; as also for some advantage the English use to do the Spaniard in transporting his Treasure to Dunkerke, with other offices. Others would cast it upō the *Jesuit*, that he should project it first, to force His Majesty to have recourse to his Roman Catholick Subjects for ayd, that so they might, by such *Supererogatory* service ingratiate themselves the more into his favour.

The *Irish* hearing how well their next Neighbours had sped by way of Arms, it filled them full of thoughts & apprehensions of feare & jealousy, that the *Scot* would prove more powerfull hereby, and consequently more able to do them hurt, and to attempt wayes to restrain them of that connivency, which they were allowed in poynt of Religion: Now there is no Nation upon earth that the *Irish* hate in that perfectiō, & with a greater Antipathy, than the *Scot*, or from whom they conceive greater danger: For whereas they have an old prophesie amongst them, which one shall heare up and

downe in every mouth, *That the day will come when the Irish shall weep upon English mens graves,* They feare that this prophesie will be verified and fulfilled in the *Scot*, above any other Nation.

Moreover, the *Irish* entred into consideration, that *They* also had sundry grievances and grounds of complaint, both touching their estates and consciences, which they pretended to be farre greater than those of the *Scots*. For they fell to think, that if the *Scot* was suffered to introduce a *new* Religion, it was reason they should not be so pinched in the exercise of their *old*, which they glory never to have altered. And for temporall matters (wherein the *Scot* had no grievance at all to speak of) the new plantations which had been lately afoot, to be made in *Conaught* and other places; the concealed lands and defective titles which were daily found out; the new customes which were imposed, and the incapacity they had to any preferment or office in Church and State (with other things) they conceived these to be grievances of a farre greater nature, and that deserved redresse much more than
any

any the *Scot* had. To this end, they sent over Commissioners to attend this Parliament in *England*, with certaine Propositions, but those Commissioners were dismissed hence with a short and unfavoury answer, which bred worse blood in the Nation than was formerly gathered; and this, with that leading case of the *Scot*, may be said to be the first incitements that made them rise.

In the course of humane actions, we daily find it to be a true rule, *Exempla movent, Examples move*, and make strong impressions upon the fancy; *precepts* are not so powerfull as *precedents*. The said example of *Scotland*, wrought wonderfully upon the imagination of the Irish, and filled them (as I touched before) with thoughts of emulation, that *They* deserved altogether to have as good usage as the *Scot*, their Country being farre more beneficiall, and consequently, more importing the English Nation. But these were but confused imperfect notions, which began to receive more vigour and forme after the death of the Earle of *Strafford*, who had kept them
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under so exact an obedience, though some censure him to have screwed up the strings of the *Harp* too high; insomuch that the taking off of the Earl of *Straffords* head, may be said to be the second incitement to the *heads* of that insurrection to stirre.

Adde hereunto, that the *Irish* understanding with what acrimony the Roman Catholicks in *England* were proceeded against since the sitting of our Parliament, and what further designs were afoot against them, and not onely against them, but for ranversing the Protestant Religion it selfe, as it is now practised (which some shallow-braind Scismaticks doe throw into the same scales with Popery.) They thought it was high time for them to forecast what should become of *Them*, & how they should be handled in poynt of conscience, when a new Deputy of the Parliaments election (*approbation* at least) should come over. Therefore they fell to consult of some meanes of timely prevention: And this was another motive (and it was a shrewd one) which pushed on the *Irish* to take up Armes.

Lastly,

Laſtly, that Army of 8000. men, which the Earle of *Strafford* had raiſed to be transported to *England* for ſuppreſſing the Scot, being by the advice of our Parliament here, diſbanded; the Country was annoyed by ſome of thoſe ſtragling Souldiers, as not one in twenty of the Irish, will from the ſword to the ſpade, or from the pike to the plough againe. Therefore the two Marqueſſes that were Ambaſſadours here, then for *Spaine*, having propounded to have ſome numbers of thoſe diſbanded forces, for the ſervice of their Maſter; His Maſteſty by the mature advice of his privy Councell, to occurre the miſchiefs that might ariſe to his Kingdom of *Ireland* by thoſe looſe caſhcered Souldiers, yeelded to the Ambaſſadours motion, who ſent notice here of to *Spaine* accordingly, and ſo provided ſhipping for their transport, and impreſſed mony to advance the buſineſſe; but as they were in the heat of that work, His Maſteſty being then in *Scotland*, there was a ſuddē ſtop made of thoſe promiſed troops, who had depended long upon the Spaniards ſervice, as the Spaniard had done on theirs.

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And this was the last, though not the least fatall cause of that horrid insurrection: All which particulars well considered, it had been no hard matter to have been a Prophet, and standing upon the top of *Holy-Head*, to have foreseen those black clouds engendring in the Irish aire, which broke out afterwards into such fearfull tempests of blood.

Out of these premises, it is easie for any common understanding, not transported with passion and private interest, to draw this conclusion. That *They* who complied with the Scot in his insurrection; *They* who dismissed the Irish Commissioners with such a short *unpolitick* answer, *They* who took off the Earle of *Straffords* head, and delayed afterwards the dispatching of the Earle of *Leicester*; *They* who hindered those disbanded troops in *Ireland* to goe for *Spaine*, may be justly said to have bin the true causes of the late insurrection of the Irish; and consequently, it is easie to know upon the account of whose soules must be laid the blood of those hundred and odde thousands poore Christians, who perished in that war; so that
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had it been possible to have brought over their bodies unputrified to *England*, and to have cast them at the doores, and in the presence of some men I beleieve they would have gushed out afresh into blood, for discovery of the true murtherers.

The grounds of this insurrection being thus discovered, let us examine what meanes His Majesty used for the suppression of it. He made his addresse presently to his great Counsell, the English Parliament then assembled, which Queen *Elizabeth* and her progenitors did seldome use to doe, but onely to their Privy Counsell in such cases, who had the discussing and transacting of all forreigne affaires; for in mannaging matters of State, specially those of war, which must be carried with all the secrecy that may be, *Trop grand nombre, est encombre*, as the Frenchman saith, too great a number of Counsellours may be an incumber, and expose their results and resolutions to discovery and other disadvantages, wheras in military proceedings the work should be afoot before the Counsels be blazed abroad. Well, His Majesty transmitted

mitted this businesse to the Parliament of *England*, who totally undertaking it, and wedding as it were the quarrell (as I remember they did that of the *Palatinate* a little before by solenne vote; the like was done by the Parliament of *Scotland* also, by a publike joynt Declaration, which in regard there came nothing of it, tended little to the honour of either Nation abroad) His Majesty gave his royall assent to any Propositions or acts for raising of men, mony and armes to performe the work. But hereby no man is so simple as to think His Majesty should absolutely give over his own personall care and protection of that his Kingdome, it being a Rule, *That a King can no more desert the protection of his owne people, then they their subjection to him.* In all his Declarations there was nothing that he endeared and inculcated more often, and with greater aggravation and earnestnesse unto them, then the care of his poore Subjects their fellow-protestants in *Ireland*: Nay, he relented their conditon so farre, and took the businesse so to heart, that he offered to passe over in person for their reliefe.

reliefe : And who can deny but this was a magnanimous and King-like resolution ? Which the *Scots* by publike act of Councell, did highly approve of, and declared it to be an argument of care and courage in His Majesty. And questionlesse it had done infinite good in the opinion of them that have felt the pulse of the Irish people, who are daily ore-heard to groan, how they have bin any time these 400.yeeeres under the English Crowne, and yet never saw but two of their Kings all the while upō Irish ground, though there be but a *salt ditch* of a few hours sail to passe over. And much more welcome should His Majesty, now regnant, be amongst them, who, by generall *tradition*, *They* confesse and hold to come on the paternall side from *Fergus* (by legall and lineall descent) who was an Irish Prince, and after King of *Scotland*, whereas the title of all our former Kings and Queens was stumbled at alwayes by the vulgar. His Majesty finding that this royall proffer of engaging his owne person, was rejected with a kind of scorn, coucht in smooth language, though the maine businesse con-

cerned himselfe neereſt, and indeed ſolely himſelfe, that Kingdome being his owne hereditary Right. Underſtanding alſo, what bale ſiniſter uſe there was made of this inſurrection by ſome trayterous malevolent perſons, who, to caſt aſperſions upon His Maſteſty, and to poyſon the hearts of his people, beſides publike infamous reports, counterfeited certaine commiſſions in His Maſteſties name to authorize the buſineſſe, as if he were privy to it, though I dare pawn my ſoul His (or Her Maſteſty) knew no more of it then the great *Mogor* did. Finding alſo that the Commiſſioners imployed hence for the managing and compoſing matters in that Kingdome, though nominated by the Parliament, and by their recommendation authorized by His Maſteſty, did not obſerve their inſtructions, and yet were connived at. Underſtanding alſo, what an inhumane deſigne there was between them and the *Scot*, in lieu of ſuppreſſing an inſurrection to eradicate and extinguiſh a whole Nation to make booty of their lands, (which hopes the *London Adventurers* did hugge, and began to divide the

beares

Beares skin before he was taken, as His Majesty told them) an attempt the *Spaniard* nor any other Christian State ever intended against the worst of Savages; The conceit whereof infused such a desperate courage, eagerneſſe and valour into the *Irish*, that it made them turn *necessity* into a kind of *vertue*.

Moreover, His Majesty taking notice that those royall Subsidies, with other vast contributions whereunto he had given way, with the sums of particular Adventurers (amongst whom some Aliens (*Hollanders*) were taken in, besides the *Scot*, to share the Country) were misapplyed, being visibly imployed, rather to feed an English Rebellion than to suppress an Irish: Nay, understanding that those charitable collections which were made for the reliefe of those distressed Protestants, who being stripped of all their livelihood in *Ireland*, were forced to fly over to *England*, were converted to other uses, and the Charity not dispensed according to the Givers intention. Hearing also that those 5000. men which had been levied and assigned to goe under the Lord *Wharton*, the
 Lord.

Lord of Kerry, Sir *Faithfull Fortescue* and others were diverted from going to the west of *Ireland*, and imployed to make up the Earl of *Essex* Army : And having notice besides that the Earl of *Warwicke* had stayd certaine ships going thither with supplies, and that there was an attempt to send for over to *England* some of thole Scottish Forces which were in *Ulster*, without his privity. Lastly, His Majesty finding *himself* unfitted, and indeed disabled to reach those his distressed Subjects, his owne royall *arme*. all his navall strength, revenues and magazines being out of his *hands* ; and having as hard a game to play still with the *Scot*, and as pernicious a fire to quench in *England*, as any of his Progenitors ever had : Receiving intelligence also daily from his Protestant Nobility and Gentry thence, in what a desperate case the whole Kingdome stood, together with the report of the Committee that attended His Majesty from them expressly for that service, who amongst other deplorable passages in their petition, represented, *That all means by which comfort and life should be conveyed unto*
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that gasping Kingdome, seemed to be totally obstructed, and that unlesse timely reliefe were afforded, His loyall Subjects there must yeeld their fortunes for a prey, their lives for a sacrifice, and their Religion for a scorne to the mercilesse Rebels.

His Majesty (as it was high time for him) taking into his Princely thoughts thole wooll complaints and cryes of his poore Subjects, condescended at last to appoint some persons of honour to heare what the Irish could say for themselves, as they had often petitioned; and God forbid but the King of *Ireland* should receive his Subjects petitions, as well as the King of *Scotland*. But His Majesty being unsatisfied with what they propounded then, the Lord Marquesse of *Ormond* marched with considerable Forces against them, and though he came off with honour, yet no reliefe at all coming thither for many moneths after from the Parliament here, who had undertaken the businesse, and had received all the summes and subsidies, with other unknown contributions to that end, matters grew daily worse and worse. To sum up all, His Majesty receiving expresse and positive

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advice

advice from his Lord Justices and Counsell of State there, that the whole Kingdome was upon poynt of utter perdition, which was co-intimated the same time to the Parliament here, by a speciall letter to the *Speaker* ; I say His Majesty finding that he had neither power of himselfe, it being transmitted to others ; and that those Trustees did misapply that power and trust he had invested in them (for the time) to make good their undertaking for preservation of that his fruitfull Kingdome ; being impelled by all these forcible reasons, His Majesty sent a commission to the Lord Marquesse of *Ormond* his Lieutenant Generall (a most known sincere Protestant) to hearken to a treaty according to their petition ; and if any thing was amisse in that treaty in poynt of honour (as it shall appeare by comparing it with others, there was none) we know whom to thank. For out of these premises also, doth result this second conclusion. That they who *misapplied those moneys, and mis-employed those men* which were levyed with His Majesties royall assent for the reduction of *Ireland*: They who set afoot that most sanguinary designe of extirpating,

pating, at least of *enslaving* a whole ancient Nation, who were planted there by the hand of Providence from the beginning : They who hindred His Majesties *transfretation* thither to take cognizance of his own affairs and expose the countenance of His own royal person for composing of things : They, They may be said to be the true causes of that unavoidable necessity (and as the heathen Poet sings, *The Gods themselves cannot resist Necessity*) which enforced His Majesty to capitulate with the Irish, and assent to a Cessation.

It was the saying of one of the bravest Roman Emperours, and it was often used by Henry the Great of France, Her Majesties Father, *That he had rather save the life of one loyall Subject then kill a hundred Enemies* : It may well be thought that one of the prevalentst inducements that moved His Majesty (besides those formerly mentioned) to condescend to this Irish Cessation, was a sense he had of the effusion of his owne poor Subjects blood, the hazard of the utter extirpation of the Protestants there, and a totall irrecoverable losse of that Kingdome, as was

advertised both in the petition of the Protestants themselves, the relation of the Committee imployed thither to that purpose, and the expresse letters of the Lord Justices and Counsell there.

To prove now, that this Cessation of Arms in *Ireland* was more honourable and fuller of Piety, Prudence and Necessity, then either the Pacification or Peace with the *Scot*. I hope, these few ensuing arguments (above divers others which cannot be inserted here, in regard of the fore intended brevity of this Discourse) will serve the turne.

1. *Imprimis*, When the *Pacification* was made with *Scotland*, His Majesty was there personally present, attended on by the floure of His English Nobility, Gentry and Servants, and the enemy was hard by ready to face Him. At the concluding of the Irish Cessation, His Majesty was not there personally present, but it was agitated and agreed on by his *Commissioner*, and it hath been held alwayes lesse dishonourable for a King to capitulate in this kind with his owne Subjects by his Deputy, then in his owne person, for the further off he is, the lesse reflects upon him.

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2. Upon the Pacification and Peace with *Scotland*, there was an Amnestia, a generall pardon, and an abolition of all by-passed offences published, there were honours and offices conferred upon the chiefeſt ſticklers in the War. At the Ceffation in *Ireland* there was no ſuch thing.

3. When the Pacification and Peace was made with the *Scots*, there was mony given unto *Them*, as it is too well knowne. But upon the ſetling of this Ceffation, the *Irish* gave His Maieſty a conſiderable ſumme as an argument of their ſubmiſſion and gratitude, beſides the maintainance of ſome of his Garriſons in the interim; and ſo much partly in poynt of honour.

4. At the concluding of the Pacification and Peace with *Scotland*, there was a vigorous freſh, unfoiled *English* Army afoot, and in perfect equipage; there wanted neither Ammunition, Armes, Money, Cloaths, Victuals or any thing that might put heart into the Souldier and elevate his ſpirits. But the *Proteſtant* Army in *Ireland* had not any of all theſe in any competent proportion, but were ready to periſh, though there had been

no other enemy then hunger and cold : And this implies a farre greater necessity for the said Cessation.

5. In *Ireland* there was imminent danger of an instant losse of the whole Kingdome, and consequently, the utter subversion of the Protestant Religion there, as was certified both to King & Parliament by sundry letters & petitions which stand upon record: There was no such danger in the affairs of *Scotland*, either in respect of Religion or Kingdome ; therefore there was more piety shown in preserving the one, and prudence in preserving the other in *Ireland*, by plucking both (as it were) out of the very jawes of destruction by the said Cessation.

We know that *in the Medley of mundane casualties, of two evils, the least is to be chosen,* and a small inconvenience is to be borne withall, to prevent a greater.

If one make research into the French Story, he will find, that many kinds of Pacifications and Suspensions of Armes were covenanted twixt that King and some of his Subjects, trenching farre more upon regall dignity then this in *Ireland*. The Spaniard
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was forced to declare the *Hollanders Free-states*, before they could be brought to treat of a truce : And now the *Catalans* screw him up almost to as high conditions. But what need I rove abroad so far ? It is well known, nor is it out of the memory of man, that in *Ireland* it selfe there have been Cessations, all circumstances well weighed, more prejudicial to Majesty then this.

But that which I heare murmured at most as the effect of this Cessation, is the transport of some of those Souldiers to *England* for recruiting His Majesties Armies, though the greatest number of them be perfect and rigid Protestants, and were those whom our Parliament it selfe imployed against the Irish. But put case they were all *Papists*, must His Majesty therefore be held a Favourer of popery ? The late King of *France* might have been said as well to have been a Favourer of *Protestants*, because in all his wars he imployed *Them* most of any in places of greatest trust, against the House of *Austria* ; whereas all the World knows, that he perfectly hated them in the generall, and one of the reaches of policy he had, was to spend and waste
them

them in the warres. Was it ever knowne
 but a Sovereigne Prince might use the bodies
 & strength of his own naturall-born Subjects,
 and Liege men for his owne defence? When
 His person hath been sought and aimed at in
 open field by small and great shot, and all o-
 ther Engines of hostility and violence: When
 he is in danger to be surprized or besieged in
 that place where he keeps his Court: When
 all the flowers of his Crowne (his royall pre-
 rogatives which are descended upō him from
 so many successive progenitors) are like to
 be plucked off and trampled under foot:
 When there is a visible plot to alter and o-
 verturn that Religion he was born, baptized
 & bred in: When he is in danger to be forced
 to infringe that solemn Sacramentall Oath he
 took at his Coronation to maintain the said
 Religion, with the Rights & Rites of the ho-
 ly Anglican Church, which some brain-sick & ci-
 maticks would transform to a *Kirk* and her
 Discipline, to some chimericall forme of go-
 vernment they know not what. *Francis* the
 first, and other Christian Princes, made use
 of the *Turke* upon lesse occasions; and if one
 may make use of a Horse, or any other bruit
 animall,

animall, or any inanimat Engine or Instru-
 ment for his owne defence against man, much
 more may man be used against man, much
 more may one rationall Creature be used a-
 gainst another though for destructive ends in
 a good cause, specially when they are coman-
 ded by a Sovereigne head, which is the maine
 thing that goes to justifie a warre. Now
 touching the Roman Catholicks, whether
English, Welsh, Irish, or Scottish, which repair
 to His Majesties armies either for service or
 security, He looks not upon them as Papists,
 but as his Subjects, not upō their Religion, but
 their alleagiance, and in that quality he en-
 tertaines them: Nor can the Papist be de-
 nied the Character of a good Subject, all the
 while he conformes himselfe to the Lawes in
 generall, & to those lawes also that are parti-
 cularly enacted against him, & so keeps him-
 self within the bounds of his civil obedience:
 As long as he continues so, he may challenge
 protection from his Prince by way of right,
 and if his Prince by some accident be not in
 case to protect him, he is to give him leave to
 defend himselfe the best he can, for the law of

nature allowes every one to defend himselfe, and there is no positive law of man can annull the law of nature. Now if the *Subject* may thus claime protection from his *Prince*, it followeth, the *Prince* by way of reciproca- tion may require assistance, service and supplies from the *Subject* upon all publike occasions, as to suppress at this time a new race of *Recusants*, which have done more hurt then ever the *old* did, and are like to prove more dangerous to His Crowne and regall Authority then any forraigne enemy.

But whosoever will truly observe the ge- nious, and trace the actions of this fatall Fa- ction which now swayes with that bound- lesse, exorbitant, arbitrary and Antinomian power, will find, that it is one of their prime peeces of policy, to traduce and falsifie any thing that is not conducive to their owne ends: Yet what comes from *Them* must be so magisteriall, it must be so unquestionably and incontrollably true and lawfull, that it must be beleevd with an implicite faith, as proceeding from an in-erring Oracle (as if these Zealots were above the common con-
dition

dition of mankind, to whom errour is as hereditary as any other infirmity) though the thing it selfe encroach never so grossly both upon the common liberty, the states and soules of men. But if any thing beare the stamp of royall Authority, be it never so just and tending to peace and the publike good, yea, though it be indifferent to either side, it is presently countermanded, cryed down, and stifled; or it is calumniated and aspersed with obloquies, false glosses and misprisions; and this is become now the common Theam wherewith their Pulpits ring.

Which makes me think, that these upstart politicians have not long to reigne; for, as the common Proverb saith, *Fraud and frost end foule, and are short lived*, so that policy, those Counsels which are grounded upon scandals, reproaches and lyes, will quickly moulder & totter away, and bring their Authors at last to deserved infamy and shame, and make them find a Tombe in their owne ruines. Adde hereunto as further badges of their nature, that black irreconcilable malice and desire of revenge which rageth in

them, the averfneffe they have to any fweet-
neffe of Conformity and Union, the violent
thirft they have of blood, which makes me
think on that diftique of *Prudentius*, who
feemed to be a *Prophet* as well as *Poet* (a true
Vates) in displaying the humours of thefe
fiery Dogmatifts, this all-confounding fa&ti-
on which now hath the vogue, to the punifh-
ment, I will not fay yet, the perdition of this
poore Ifland.

*Sic mores produnt animum, & mihi credite,
junctus
Semper cum falso est dogmate cedis amor.*

Thus in English :

Manners betray the mind, and credit me,
Ther's alwayes thirft of blood with Heretic.

FINIS.

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